

The Democrat.

Office up stairs, corner of Granite Row, near Smith & Hammond's Drug Store.

The Amnesty Bill.

An Act to remove political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of Departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

The Senate passed the above Bill by a vote of 80 to 2. The two votes against it were Messrs Sumner and Nye. Mr Sumner voted against it because he did not like the shape in which the Civil Rights Bill was passed.

The Bill having previously passed the House, is now a law, having been signed by the President.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The following is a copy of the civil rights bill as passed by the U. S. Senate on Wednesday last:

Be it enacted, etc., That whoever being a corporation or natural person and owner, or in charge of any public inn, or of any place of public amusement or entertainment, for which a license from any legal authority is required, or of any line of stage coaches, railroad, or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation therein of any citizen of the United States because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars for each offence, and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured in damages to be recovered in an action of debt.

Sec. 2. That the offences under this act and actions to recover damages may be prosecuted before any Territorial, District, or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offence was charged to have been committed, with a right of appeal, or to have a writ of error in any case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The above Bill passed the Senate by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Logan, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pool, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Sprague, Wilson, and Wright—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, Norwood, Ransom, Salisbury, Stevenson, Thurman, and Vickers—14.

It has to pass the House before it is a law. The bill was born of the charges relating to cemeteries, schools, churches, and benevolent institutions.

Democratic-Conservative Meeting in Catawba

At a meeting of the Democratic-Conservative party held at Newton, on the 18th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the counties of Lincoln and Catawba in the State Senate, the following were the proceedings:

On motion of Mr. A. B. Corpening, Jonas Cline, Esq., was called to the chair and Dr. A. C. Fox and James B. Beard requested to act as secretaries.

It being ascertained that Lincoln county was not represented Mr. D. Schenck was requested to represent said county, which he declined doing, saying he knew his county would sustain the nominee.

The chair called on some one to explain the object of the meeting which was done by Mr. R. B. Houston in a few brief remarks. Col. McCorkle moved that the voting be done by Townships, each township to cast one vote. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee of one from each Township to suggest the names of candidates: N. B. Corpening, Esq., Avery D. Shuford, J. H. Bruis, Esq., Geo. S. Harman, Esq., Col. W. S. McHaffey and G. M. Yoder, Esq.

The Committee returned, suggesting the name of Dr. J. R. Ellis, who was unanimously chosen by the meeting.

On motion of Mr. R. B. Houston, the chairman appointed M. L. McCorkle, Maj. Finger and R. B. Houston as a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who reported as follows:

Resolved, That we ratify the resolutions of the Greensboro Convention, and do hereby adopt the platform of the same. Which was unanimously agreed to.

Dr. J. R. Ellis was called on who replied in a few remarks, accepted the nomination and promised to do all in his power for the success of the good cause in which we were all engaged.

Col. McCorkle being called for made a speech urging the claims of the nominees of the State Ticket.

Mr. Lowrance offered the following Resolution: That the different townships be requested to hold township meetings and appoint fifteen delegates to a general county Convention to be held in the town of Newton on the 15th June next to select a county ticket.

Not adopted.

In a speech of some length by Mr. R. B. Houston, he declared himself a candidate for the House of Commons for the next General Assembly. Mr. M. L. Cline also declared himself as a candidate for the same office. The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Carolina Eagle, Charlotte Democrat and Southern Home for publication.

No other business the meeting adjourned.

JONAS CLINE, Ch'n.

DR. A. C. FOX, Secretaries.

AMERICAN BONDS IN EUROPE.—It is reported that all of the five per cent loan, amounting to three hundred million dollars, will shortly be placed on the European market. The loan will not be negotiated by the Syndicate, as hitherto; nor will it be so much confined to England, but will be generally negotiated throughout Europe.

North Carolina Medical Society.

The State Medical Society met in Newbern, on the 22d inst., and organized with Dr. P. E. Hines of Newbern, as temporary Chairman.

The following are the names of the Physicians in attendance:

N. J. Pittman, J. O. Satchwell, E. B. Haywood, A. B. Pierce, Hugh Kelly, P. E. Hines, Geo. A. Foote, R. L. Payne, Chas. Duffy, J. W. Jones, J. F. Long, W. W. Lane, H. F. Bahson, James McKee, R. F. Lewis, Geo. L. Kirby, D. N. Patterson, J. B. Hughes, S. B. Flowers, Geo. S. Atmore, G. G. Thomas, W. Little, F. M. Rountree, E. Porter, J. J. Sennett, W. A. B. Norcom, M. Whitehead, W. T. Ennett, J. L. Knight, W. Otis Hyatt, C. T. Murphy, Jno. A. McDonald, P. W. Young, V. N. Seawell.

Dr. Satchwell offered the name of Miss Susan A. Dimock for honorary membership. After quite a lengthy discussion both for and against, the vote was taken which resulted in her receiving a majority. [This is the first female admitted to practice medicine in the State.]

The following gentlemen were elected a Board of Medical Examiners: Drs. Foote, Payne, O'Hagan and Duffy.

The Committee on life insurance rendered the following report: Examination of applicant for insurance \$5; Medical certificate for life insurance company \$5; Certificate for family physician \$5.

The following were elected officers for the current year:

President—Dr. Marcellus Whitehead of Salisbury.

Vice Presidents—Drs. W. E. Ennett of New Hanover, Wm. Little of Raleigh, Chas. Duffy of Newbern and T. P. German of Hildesboro.

Treasurer—Dr. H. F. Bahson of Salem.

Secretary—Dr. James McKee of Raleigh.

Delegates to American Medical Association—Drs. W. H. McGee, Raleigh; Jas. B. Hughes, Newbern; N. J. Pittman, Tarboro; Robt. Pickens, Granville; D. N. Pittman, Richmond Co.

Executive Committee—Drs. W. G. Thomas, Wilmington; S. S. Satchwell, New Hanover; W. R. Sharpe, Fulton; G. L. Kirby, Goldsboro.

Committee on Publication—Drs. Chas. E. Johnson, W. H. McKee, E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh.

The following is the medical board—appointed by the Society:

C. J. O'Hagan, Prof. of Surgery.

W. A. B. Norcom, Physiology.

C. T. Murphy, Met. Med. and Therapeutics.

G. A. Foote, Prac. of Medicine.

J. W. Jones, Anatomy.

C. Duffy, Chemistry.

R. L. Payne, Obstetrics.

Medical experience was given by the gentlemen named as follows:

Dr. Hines cited the following cases in proof of the infallibility of the medicinal science. Tumor under the arm pronounced incurable by distinguished physicians, but which got well in 18 months. A case of wound of knee joint which recovered in a short time without operative interference.

Dr. Young reported a case of wound in knee joint which recovered with medical attendance without amputation.

Dr. Whitehead said that amputation in the arm proved abundantly successful.

Dr. Hines said that he had charge of a hospital during the war and found that amputation proved injurious in more cases than beneficial. Dr. Hines said in case of wounds when the chances were fifty to fifty against the patient getting well by amputation twenty-five times out of fifty the patient recovered.

Dr. Bahson said he called to see an old lady with tumor on the cheek which bled very freely. Indeed, upon removing the same she got well "very beautifully."

From experience he had found that chloroform exposed to the light rapidly became unfit for use.

Dr. Hicks said he never knew but one man to die from the effects of the administration of chloroform during the war.

Dr. Foote reported a death from the influence of chloroform. He said upon taking a patient from the effects of chloroform he took the patient by the feet and raised them right up and they invariably returned to consciousness in from three to five seconds. He referred to a mixture of three parts of chloroform and one of ether by weight.

Dr. Norcom mentioned several cases in which holding up the feet after giving chloroform proved entirely successful.

Dr. Hines said that all experience in Europe up to the time he left there (1851) was in favor of chloroform.

Dr. P. W. Young favored the use of chloroform.

Statesville was selected for the place of next meeting on the third Tuesday in May. —*Newbern Journal Commerce.*

HANGMAN'S DAY.—John Mills, colored, was convicted at Halifax Superior Court, on last Wednesday, for the murder of Travis Washington last March, and was sentenced by Judge Moore to be hanged on Thursday, June the 27th, so says the news.

Isn't you mistaken in the date, friend Manning? —*Tarboro Enquirer.*

No we ain't! Judge Moore's religious scruples prevent him from giving a man the halter on Friday, hangman's day. He reasons thus: Christ was crucified on Friday and he is unwilling to bring the blood of a criminal in juxtaposition with that of our Saviour; and says, if he is on the bench a hundred years, and sentences 10,000 criminals, he will never name Friday as the day. —*Weldon News.*

Hon. A. P. Aldrich, who ranks among the most uncompromising of the staunch old-line States Rights Democrats of South Carolina, has written a letter in which he advocates the support of Greeley and Brown in the South.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge urges the support of Greeley and Brown by the Democracy.

It is reported locusts have appeared in large numbers in Bourbon county, Ky. It is feared they will do great damage.

North Carolina News Items.

The barn of Mr. John McLendon, of Anson county, containing several hundred pounds of fodder, was entirely consumed by fire a few nights ago. It is not known whether the fire was the act of an incendiary or whether it was accidental.

Beaufort, N. C., is fast coming into notice as a popular summer resort, and to those who wish to spend the summer at the seaside, there is no need of going out of the State. Beaufort presents peculiar attractions and the Ocean House, kept by Sam'l R. Street, offers the comforts of home.

CHARLOTTE.—Those members of the Atlantic company who were fortunate enough to visit the above city, upon the occasion of the celebration of ever memorable Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, speak in the most glowing terms of their reception by the firemen and citizens of that noble "old burg." Charlotte from time immemorial has been noted for its hospitality, and when our firemen were invited to participate with them in commemoration of a day dear to the heart of every true Carolinian, we predicted that those who were fortunate enough to go, would meet with just such a reception as they did. All honor to the people of Charlotte, and may all within her limits, who so nobly extended the hand of friendship and hospitality to the "stranger within the gates" live to enjoy many returns of the glorious old 20th of May. —*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Commencement Exercises of this Institution will take place on the 30th inst. Sermon by Rev. Edwin A. Yates on the 29th.

The Raleigh News learns that the State Library is soon to be enlarged, there being a fund of nearly \$1,000 on hand, the accumulation of appropriations for this purpose.

Deputy Marshal Hugh Peters captured and brought to Charlotte on Saturday the 18th inst., a Distillery and fixtures, together with three hundred gallons of corn whisky, said to be the property of John Forbes of Gaston county.

THE CHATHAM COALFIELD.—We learn from a gentleman who has just visited the coal mines in Chatham, that they are being worked extensively by the Governor Creek Coal Company—known as the Egypt Shaft. This company is now raising 100 tons per day, and could easily raise double that quantity, could they find ready transportation and sale for this excellent coal. —*Greensboro Patriot.*

REVISION OF THE PUBLIC STATUTE LAWS.—It may be a matter of interest to the people of the State, and particularly to the members of the legal profession, to know that the Hon. William H. Battle accepted the appointment conferred upon him by the last Legislature, to revise the whole public statute laws of the State, and that he is now busily engaged in the performance of the duties thus devolved upon him. We learn that he has already digested upwards of eighty subjects or titles, and that he expects to be able to have the whole work prepared for the action of the next Legislature, as required by the act which prescribes his duties. —*Raleigh Sentinel.*

MAL ROBERT BINGHAM.—At the close of the Union Theological Seminary, on the 8th inst., an address was delivered before the Society of Inquiry by Maj. Robert Bingham, of this State, and one of our most distinguished teachers. The Richmond Central Presbyterian says: "His theme was the 'Value of the Bible,' which was discussed and illustrated in an able and interesting manner."

To the Patrons of the Campaign Tribune.—Having returned from the Cincinnati Convention so late as Monday last, and the further delay in receiving my Engravings, necessarily defers the issuance of *The Tribune* for two weeks. Nothing on your part, however, shall be lost by this delay. H. H. HELPER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 16th, 1872.

Notice.

Democratic Conserv'n Central Ex. Com., }
RALEIGH, May 20th, 1872.

The undersigned earnestly requests the Chairman of the County Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party in this State, to send to him as soon as possible their names and addresses, and also the names and addresses of our candidates for the General Assembly and principal county officers.

The committee also urgently request that our political friends complete at the earliest possible time, their efficient organization in the several counties and townships.

All the papers of the State favorable to our cause are respectfully requested to publish this notice.

By order of the Committee.

J. J. LITCHFORD, Sec'y.

Important to Tax Payers.

For the information of those not posted upon the subject, we would state that the revenue laws of North Carolina require all licenses issued by the Sheriff to be exhibited to, countersigned and recorded by, the register of deeds, before they are valid, and any person who shall practice any trade or profession, or use any franchise, without first having paid the tax and obtained a license as required, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of \$20 or one month's imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, for every day he shall practice such trade or profession, or use such franchise.

We had good rains through this section of country last week. Cotton is coming up finely. Corn is flourishing. Oats and wheat are doing well; but only a small crop was planted, owing principally to the demoralization of labor caused last Autumn by Grant's military measures, which so fearfully disturbed and disorganized our whole country. —*Rock Hill Lantern.*

HAIL STORM.—A very destructive hail storm visited the Southern portion of this county on Thursday evening last, doing considerable damage to the wheat crop. The direction of the storm was from West to East, and passed over the Cedar Creek and Pleasant Hill sections. —*Lancaster Ledger.*

Letter from Hon. B. F. Moore to D. R. Goodloe, Esq.

RALEIGH, April 27, 1872.

D. R. Goodloe, Esq.—MY DEAR SIR:—I feel a very deep interest in the action of the Cincinnati Convention of liberal republicans about to convene to consider the political affairs of the country.

Throughout my life I have been an ardent lover of civil liberty, as secured and protected by a conservative republican form of government.

No citizen of the United States, on whatever spot born or domiciled, has been more thoroughly attached to the Union than myself; and, simply, because in its existence alone, I have ever recognized the only sufficient security for the blessings of true freedom.

Before Mr Webster uttered that patriotic sentiment "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable"—(patriotic only because of its truth,) I had thoroughly embraced the same conviction; and my heart has ever been free to proclaim, in the Union devoted language of Mr Clay, that we should "Know no North, no South, no East, no West."

These noble sentiments have ever been the pole stars of my head and my heart; not because of any grandeur, or eloquence, or beauty in the language of their utterance, but because I have ever believed that liberty could not exist without Union, nor Union without liberty. And I felt sure that the existence and cultivation of sectional strifes would disrupt the family ties of the Union. I loved the Union. If a severance of the States would certainly have greatly augmented, or better secured the liberties of my country, as did the revolution of '76, I should have been a rebel. But my judgment was too decidedly opposed to such a hope, even to allow me to desire a separation of the States. I knew, full well, that if disunion should succeed, opposing standing armies would array the border lines of rival republics; implacable feuds would constantly arise and burst into ferocious wars, to be followed, of course, by conquests, by the overthrow of civil authority, by the establishment of despotic rule, and by a general subjection of citizens, once free, to the slavery of military rule.

To avoid these horrors I have ever been, and am now, a devoted Unionist. It is natural, then, when I see in the administration of the government a disregard of the fundamental principles of liberty, that I should fear for the restoration of the Union.

In my judgment this disregard has been manifested in an eminent degree by the usurpation of the unguaranteed powers, of exercise, in a harsh and cruel manner, of granted powers; and by official corruptions, so numerous and so openly tolerated by the administration, that generally officeholders have not only lost all love of virtue, but have ceased even to manifest a sense of shame when detected and exposed in their frauds.

In my opinion no greater curse can afflict a free people than the exhibition of public honors bestowed and continued on citizens who openly prostitute their official position by extortion of money, and embezzling the public funds intrusted to their custody. A general popular demoralization must follow the toleration of villians thus honored with public favors. And no mere form of government, however exalted in principle, will be able to check it. Nothing less than the indignant outburst of public censure and condign punishment will reach and suppress the evil. With the loss of public virtue, private virtue must soon cease to exist, and as these pass away, liberty must perish with them.

The lovers of the Union, who believed that union was the greatest of all guarantees of political liberty, rejoiced in the name of Grant as he bore the national flag to the goal of victory. Honors, naturally and gratefully followed his steps, because he had ventured his life to maintain "liberty and Union," and had succeeded in the noble work. If he be now equally ready in heart to save the liberties of his country, he could, in my judgment, exhibit no higher or purer patriotism than to quit a position which, in his hands, endangers the loss of all he has ever achieved for his country.

There must be a reform in the civil service of government. The evil spirits which have preyed upon its blood with the appetite of harpies, must be cast out of its service. This is the great work which now lies before the American people. Its achievement is the only safety of the people. This is the great deed, which I understand to be the attempted task of the convention. May God speed the execution of the noble purpose. If it shall be accomplished, liberty and Union will stand—where only they can stand one and inseparable—upon the rock of national virtue; and here, if united, they may stand "one and inseparable, now and forever."

So far as I can discover, the purest motives of a wise and vigilant patriotism have counselled this convention of true lovers of their country. Should it fail to effect at once, the glorious object designed, still the nation will be sure to reap, in an early day, a rich harvest of the seeds now sown. Very truly yours, B. F. MOORE.

MECKLENBURG IRON WORKS.

Call to See

WHEAT THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,

HORSE POWERS,

VALLEY CHIEF MOWER AND REAPER,

Half's Self-Feeding Cotton Gin,

On exhibition and for sale.

May 18, 1872 3m JOHN WILKES.

Notice to Farmers.

To conform more fully to established custom in other places, the undersigned, Cotton Buyers, will hereafter deduct one-half a cent per pound off the price of a bale of cotton weighing between 300 and 350 pounds, and one cent a pound off the price of a bale of cotton weighing 350 pounds or under, instead of a reduction in the weight as heretofore—bales weighing 300 pounds or under being considered unmerchantable in the markets of the world and subject to a sale at auction.

SANDERS, OATES & CO.,
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.,
E. M. MOLT & CO.,
R. M. MILLER & SONS,
W. J. BLACK,
GRAHAM & WILLIAMS,
CARSON & GRIER,
MCMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,
GREGORY & WILLIAMSON,
J. Y. BRYCE.

Charlotte, N. C., May 16, 1872.

Another Witness for North Carolina.

The Rev. Mr. McNamara, the Catholic Priest at Raleigh, N. C., has been traveling in Middle and Western North Carolina, and speaks of the State as follows, to which we invite the attention of those who are thinking of moving off:

"The soil of North Carolina is certainly enriched with untold treasures. Her homes are alive with a generosity and a warm-heartedness equal to anything on the globe. We have an admirable State—admirable in the number of her products, admirable in the variety of her scenery, in the wealth of her minerals, the gushing magnificence of her waters—admirable in the character of her people, unequalled in the serenity and healthiness of her climate. It is not saying too much. There is no climate in the world to be compared with that of the midland and western counties of North Carolina. Here we enjoy the whole year round a temperature delightfully ranging between the burning summers of the South and the paralyzing cold of Northern districts. Our people ought to be the wealthiest, the happiest on the globe. If a diversity of soils, if copious weather-privilege, if mines of coal and iron, lead, copper and precious metals; if delicious fishes, woods enriched with game, forests weighing down with hickory, oak, pine, chestnut, maple, mahogany and walnut; if cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, potatoes, and every vegetable; if apples, peaches, pears, strawberries, grapes, wines and high-priced liquors—if these are sufficient to make a people wealthy, then North Carolina should be possessed of riches beyond Eastern and Western States combined. If a kind-hearted, generous, high-minded people can make a State desirable, we have such people here. If salubrity of climate, if early spring, if prolonged Autumnal weather are calculated to give a people opulence, with these gifts a loving Providence has blessed us. In this State the farmer can go out into his fields the first days of January, and he, and his servants, and his horses can continue their labors in woods and cultivated fields until the last day of December tells them to commence the duties of another year. A year of uninterrupted farm labor! What a gift! True we have our Winter, and at times our snows and frosts are severe and long-continued. This is essential to health and agriculture. And in Summer we are visited with our share of sun. But here we never experience the cold of New England, or the West. We never suffer the scorching suns that burn up the earth, and inflict sunstroke on the laborer in New York and Chicago. Our Summer's heat never ranges as high as in Illinois. Our Winters are never so severe as to shut up man and beast within the limits of a barn-yard, as in Maine and Massachusetts. I have lived in New England, in New York, and the West. I know whereof I speak. In North Carolina the farmer is never compelled by heat or cold to abandon the lands, and take refuge within the shelter of his dwelling. His plow can penetrate the ground 350 out of 365 days every year. The farmer is never driven as in other States, to abandon his buggy or his wagon, and hitch his animal to a sled."

I have not written or spoken as a politician. I have done so as a priest, as a man, as one identified with your interests—as one loving you, without losing sight of the love and respect I owe Americans in every quarter of this magnificent country. If I went down to Boston, if I journeyed to the West, and there obtained willing ears to listen to your story—if I faced my friends where I was brought up, and admonished them to weigh more attentively to your claims of justice and forbearance, do not think my friends, I am here in North Carolina to close my eyes to your short comings, to hush my voice as to the glaring faults that make you a poor, backward people in the midst of unequalled advantages. You are warm-hearted everybody knows. You are generous. Many among you are educated and chivalrous. But heaven is witness—and I make no allusion to Horace Greeley—you want some one to tell you what he knows about farming! You want some one to keep you from being gulled and cheated by demagogues and thieves. You want to learn that your soil is no longer to be worked by slave labor. You want to realize the fact that your own sweat is now essential to your support, that your sons ought to be drilled to hold the plow and fork manure, instead of growing up shop-boys and rowdies and tipplers in our towns, instead of flying to Northern cities for the two-fold purpose of eking out a subsistence.

ICE!!

The Charlotte Ice Company will commence delivering ice at the Basement, in rear of Dr. McDaniel's Drug Store, on Tuesday, May 14th. Entrance to the Basement on Tryon Street, near E. Glover's Jewelry Store.

The price for Ice will be THREE CENTS per pound on all delivered before 8 o'clock, A. M. All ice delivered after that hour will be charged one-half cent per pound extra.

May 13, 1872.

Home Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE,

THE BEST CHEAP MACHINE

In the World.

For Circulars address

D. G. MAXWELL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

General Agent for North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

May 13, 1872 6m

Just Received,

105 BOXES Clear Rib Bulk Sides, bought before the rise.

Also, 2,000 pounds superior North Carolina Bacon.

For sale cheap by

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

May 13, 1872.

Important to Farmers and Cotton Dealers.

We have made arrangements in New York City by which we are able to offer superior advantages to those wishing to purchase or sell Cotton for future delivery.

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

May 6, 1872.

The Growing Crops.

Mississippi.—Heavy rains during the last of April retarded the crops, but the Forest Register reports "the best rice crop for years" in Scott county, with an average "fully fifteen per cent over last year." The Bay St. Louis Republican says that even a long drought would not affect the crops.

Arkansas.—All the accounts report the crops backward. The Dardenne (Ark. county) Transcript says: "The area of cotton land planted in this region is very greater, if any, than it was last year."

East Texas.—More land is being planted this year than last—about one-fifth more cotton and nearly that amount less in wheat. In Rusk county the crops are good, splendid, and young cotton well advanced.

Louisiana.—Iberville—Sugar prospects brightening. Baton Rouge—Crops prospects very good. Claiborne and Webster promises—Prospects very flattering.

Florida.—The Live Oak (Florida) Times says that the crops of corn and cotton are recovering from the injuries inflicted upon them by the late cold and heavy rains.

South Carolina.—Sumter: The earth is generally too dry to bring up cotton, and when it is out of the ground (for the date) very cool nights give it